233 satisfaction of which it runs after people, expecting their help.

Recently there have begun to appear among the Dolgan the "aaku"-reindeer, a type which is fed exclusively on grain in the form of flour, dried bread crumbs, small ring-shaped crackers, and cookies. They become quite tame and are outstanding for their great strength and endurance.

233 476 In summer the herds of several owners unite to form one big herd which is often quite large in size. In the first place, such large herds formed from smaller ones result in economizing of the working forces, since a considerably smaller number of people is required to look after these large herds [185] [Figure 1] than is needed for the separate smaller herds which united to form the larger one; in the second place, when dark clouds, gnats, and gadflies pass over the tundra, the large herd does not disperse like the small herds do; the reindeer bunch up and keep revolving constantly, since each one of the circling group tries to squeeze into the center in order to protect his sides from the bites of the gnats. When they drive the reindeer to the camp, the latter do this "circle dance" of theirs around the chooms, which threatens to knock them down. In the case of animals with such habits very few persons are required to pasture a large herd, since the only work they have to do amounts to driving the strays back into the herd.

Another advantage of having the large herds in summer is the fact that there is a sufficiently large number of workers for the times when it is necessary to guard the herd day and night--at the time when the grass grows in spring, and during the mushroom period in the summer; the sufficiently large number of people makes it possible for them to take regular shifts at the pasture, which almost never has the effect of withdrawing the working forces in the economy.

233 When evening comes on, the herd is driven to the camp by the day herders and is taken over (if the herd is not too large) by the night herders. When the satiated reindeer lie down the night herders--in the winter on sleds, in the summer riding on reindeer--make their rounds several times with a dog. If the pasturing takes place in the fall, when it is too dark, they build a fire. If the herd becomes frightened upon scenting a wolf, the herders shout and make a lot of noise in order to drive the animal away. In the case of a very large herd the wolf sometimes does not flee from the noise but hides behind the reindeer and continues to harass them.

In order to protect the reindeer from gnats the natives build "smoke fires" with moss--saamniit--and in order to prevent the